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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IOBAL F/6/3,
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2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

16 JUL 1986

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: MARCH 1986

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ALI T. SHEIKH



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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's).
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6 page 25)

Mujahideen sources reported a total of 331 engagements in 22 out of 29 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 17 security operations against Mujahideen in 4 provinces of Afghanistan during March 1986. In spite of marginal decrease in the geographic scope of the war, as per Mujahideen sources, the combat frequency of the Afghan war has progressively risen since the latest escalation. Of the 7 provinces not reported by the Mujahideen, there were armed encounters in Hilmand, Badghis, Parwan and Kapisa according to other sources (see Section 3). Kabul and Moscow media coverage of the war in Afghanistan has further shrunk over the previous months, although Radio Kabul contained highest number of reports on Kabul region in March.

Other statistical indicators in this monthly monitor reveal drastic increase in exclusively Afghan army-cum-militia as well as overall Soviet-Karmal casualties, in addition to fairly wide-spread Afghan army and especially the militia defections (see Appendix 1). Indeed, reports of violent public outbursts in Jalalabad by family members and relatives of those killed in service of the Soviet-Karmal forces recently tend to substantiate the above-referred statistics. Faced with acute manpower problem because of the continuing escalation, the Soviet-Karmal authorities seem to be engaged in a frantic conscription drive — as evident from the defection of Kabul school boys and their teachers who were loaded in tens of buses and then sent to Jalalabad (see Section 3).

Soviet-Karmal material losses have also increased proportionately during March. Large number of helicopters, aircraft, tanks, APCs and other military vehicles were destroyed during the course of Soviet-Karmal attacks on Mujahideen bases, besides the normal ambush toll. These attacks on Mujahideen bases all over Afghanistan almost invariably preceded intensive bombing, followed by heli-supported ground assaults. Commando operations by Soviet paratroopers (including Spetsnaz) were also reported in Qandahar, Paktika, Ningarhar, Kunar, Herat and Kapisa. Some of these commando assaults were carried out during the nights. According to Mujahideen reports, Soviet commandos suffered high casualties in Sarobi (Ningarhar), Ganjgal mountains (Kunar) and the Herat sector (details in Section 3).

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

Meanwhile the Mujahideen, on their part, have been attacking both newly established and existing Soviet-Karmal post throughout Afghanistan. In fact, the scale and intensity of Mujahideen attacks on Soviet-Karmal posts is notably high in recent months. At least 56 such posts were reportedly destroyed or captured by the Mujahideen in the month of March. The fallen Soviet-Karmal posts also provided supplies in abundance to the Mujahideen, especially in Nazian (Ningarhar: southwest of Torkham across Khyber Agency) which has otherwise only non-motorised access for the Mujahideen.

Regarding major military targets, Mujahideen rocketted Jalalabad air base, Faizabad air base and cantonment, Herat airport, Farah cantonment and Kabul military airport. A major ambush operation was undertaken in the vicinity of Shindand base as well.

The urban warfare involved all big cities of the country, namely, Kabul, Qandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, besides another 9 provincial capitals (Marakaz-e-Walayats) (see Appendix 3). The capital Kabul witnessed a series of bomb explosions, attack on security posts within the city, exchange of fire near the Prime Ministry and rocketting of various locations including Kabul airport, predominantly Soviet enclave named Macroriyan and the Soviet embassy. Radio Kabul reported Soviet-Karmal military operations against the Mujahideen ("counter-revolutionaries") in Paghman district, Kohi Safi, Shakardara and Malajat, all located on the peripheries of the capital.

The war also appeared to have expanded considerably all along the Soviet border in view of major operations by Mujahideen in Faizabad, the provincial capital of Badakhshan, revival of Mujahideen military activity in northern sector of Salang passing through Samangan (Khulm and Hazrat Sultan townships along the highway) and ambushing of in-coming Soviet military convoys and blasting oil pipeline in Torghundi sector along Soviet-Herat border.

Increasing deployment of Afghan troops and militia along with expansion in direct Soviet combat participation against the Mujahideen has, besides raising the rate of casualties and defections, led to shoot-outs between both Soviet and Afghan forces and between the Afghan army (also Khalqis) and the militia. The Soviet-Afghan shootout in Ninghrhar also involved exchange of tank fire (see Section 3).

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Mujahideen attacked Faizabad air base and Soviet-Karmal positions in Kishim district, destroying 4 aircraft (on ground), 30 tanks, TV reception tower and 8 security posts around the base. Mujahideen fire

also blasted 1 ammunition dump and 1 oil depot nearby. 350 Soviet-Karmal troops were reportedly killed and wounded, while the Mujahideen casualties are not known.

Takhar

Mujahideen overran 5 Soviet-Karmal posts in Chah-i-Aab district, seized 60 different types of weapons, killed 47 and captured 25 Karmal troops during 6 hours of fighting on March 5. Mujahideen lost 10 men including the group commander. According to some reports, the strategically important Chah-i-Aab town located near the Oxus bank across Tajikistan, has also fallen under complete Mujahideen control.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck 1500 strong Soviet-Karmal force approaching Keng district, destroys 6 tanks/MVs, inflicted 25 casualties and captured PDPA district secretary Habibullah and battalion commander Saidal February 24.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked 3 security posts last week (March 26).*

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen ambushed military column in Nawa Qila approaching Nimruz from Jularan, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory attack.

Hilmand

Nil report from all sources.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen operations in Qandahar city: struck Soviet hospital on Kabul road February 14; attacked Soviet-Karmal offices and a post February 15; ambushed military convoys between cantonment and Pashtun area February 21 and at Shah Burj in Dand area February 24; struck Mirwas post February 27; attacked district HQ February 28; attacked Soviet convoy February 28; raided Parcham office March 4; captured Karmal army's Col. Abdullah from his cantonment residence. Mujahideen ambushed 6 APCs and 20 tankers between Shindand to Qandahar at Sha Agha February 8. 22 Soviet and 4 Karmal troops and 4 Mujahideen (including 2 Commanders) got killed in ambush against Mujahideen at Manji in Arghandab

*The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

district February 22. Mujahideen destroyed 15 tanks/APCs at Charbagh in Panjwai between Herat and Qandahar air base February 12. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post in Mewand February 15. Mujahideen Commander Hayatullah killed during heavy fighting in Panjwai and Arghandab districts February 25-26. Mujahideen lost 40 men and sizeable munition, killed 40 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 1 helicopter and 1 tank during Soviet-Karmal paratroop attack in Arghistan district February 26 night. Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters and inflicted heavy casualties during fierce fighting in Qandahar-Zabul mountain region February 27-March 2. Soviet forces raided Haji Maghash base of Mujahideen and bombarded civilian area in Hadda mountains February 27. Mujahideen shot down Soviet helicopter near Arghandab town March 5. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy in Arghistan area March 7. Mujahideen captured 5 Karmal troops alongwith their jeep on Spinbuldak highway. Soviet airborne commandos killed 14 Mujahideen and seized their equipment and bombardment on villages Targhak, Sarkali, Khatakram and Haji Haqqad in Hadda mountain killed 88 civilians and livestock. Mujahideen shot down 9 Soviet aircraft and damaged 35 tanks/APCs during engagements in Islamdara valley.

VOIR: Mujahideen undertook heavy attacks at Khak Raz and Punjab Bridge (March 3). Mujahideen attacked Qandahar base and set ablaze the military godowns (March 26).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters and 2 aircraft near Qandahar mountains; Mujahideen destroyed 6 Soviet-Karmal bases, inflicted large number of casualties and prompted 70 defections in Herat and Qandahar (March 6). Mujahideen shot down 1 MiG and 2 helicopters at Shah Jaleel 10 days back (March 11). Mujahideen attacked 3 Soviet-Karmal bases near Qandahar (March 15). Mujahideen raided patrol post in Qandahar cantonment several posts and 5 tanks were destroyed and a number of troops killed during fierce fighting in Qandahar garrison (March 21). Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter at Arghandab (March 26).

VOA: Soviet commandos captured Mujahideen base after suffering heavy losses — details in Section 2 (March 6). Citing WDS, Mujahideen killed 27 and captured 9 Karmal troops and shot down 3 aircraft and 4 helicopters last week (March 18). Mujahideen wiped out Eopoza militia post outside Qandahar city, killed 20 Karmal militiamen and 1 Soviet soldier, captured 5 Karmal officers and seized two 76 mm guns, 3 heavy machine guns, 32 Klashnikovs and 50,000 ammunition rounds mid-night March 23 (March 31).

Radio Kabul: A number of Counter-revolutionarys were killed

and huge quantity of munition seized during security operations in Arghistan (March 5).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet convoy and shot down 1 helicopter in Shahjoi district between Qandahar and Ghazni early March. Mujahideen destroyed 2 Soviet-Karmal tanks and seized 18 Klashnikovs at Shahjoi town on Qandahar highway followed by retaliatory Soviet helicopter bombing March 14.

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Muqar airport February 15. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet convoy, destroyed 5 tanks and 12 MVs, killed large number of troops and lost 7 men at Qarabagah February 18. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal troops near Askar Kot February 22. Mujahideen captured 36 'deceived' Pakistani tribesmen in Torgan area, thrown in the war on the pretext of being taken to Kabul February 22-25. Mujahideen killed 80 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 14 tanks/APCs and 7 helicopter and lost 19 men during severe Soviet-Karmal attack in Jaghori area — 25 km west of Ghazni on February 28. Mujahideen attack on Nawa district HQ was followed by retaliatory bombing March 3-6. Mujahideen attacked army camp in Gilan subdistrict HQ.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack in Jaghori early February (March 12).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 2 helicopters during Soviet-Karmal attack on their base at Sui Kot February 26. Mujahideen killed 16 paratroopers and dozens of other Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 1 Mi8 helicopters with RPG fire 20 km northeast of Sharna at Sarwazah February 27. Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Karmal offensive in Dand Khel area February 28. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter when Soviet-Karmal commandos were being dropped at Urgoon, Dama and Sarwazah of Perau subdistrict March 1-7. Mujahideen killed/wounded 100 Soviet-Karmal troops and militiamen and another 25 surrendered during engagement with paratroopers at Urgoon. Mujahideen killed 37 Karmal troops and 1 Soviet advisor, destroyed 1 tank, seized 6000 ammunition rounds, 100 mortar shells and clothings and lost 2 men during an ambush in Yusuf Khel and Mist Desert areas. Mujahideen destroyed 1 helicopter dropping Soviet-Karmal commandos at Dana Sarwaza near Urgoon early March.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 3 military supply trucks February 13. Mujahideen attacked Qila Yaqub and Qila Dost-posts February 16. Mujahideen occupied Soviet-Karmal post in Zazi Maidan February 24. Soviet shelling killed Mujahideen Sub-Commander Abdul Wahed at Curgurai Qila February 24. Mujahideen halted advance of Soviet-Karmal reinforcement to Khost early March. Mujahideen tightened siege around Zazi till March 2 report. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal reinforcement to Chamkani March 2. Mujahideen halted Soviet-Karmal advance to Nari and Ahmed Khel March 1-3. Mujahideen destroyed 3 Soviet-Karmal tanks and lost 5 men in Zazi-Mangal area of Kagiani March 3. Clashes in Sarwai, Muqbal and Matwarkh areas caused destruction of 11 tanks/APCs/MVs March 3. Mujahideen destroyed another 2 tanks in Zazi-Mangal area near village Matwarkh March 4. Soviet bombing struck Zazi and Mate Sangar near Muqbal March 5. Mujahideen destroyed several APCs/MVs and killed/wounded 103 Soviet-Karmal troops and 3 Soviet advisors during fierce clashes at Chamkani and Mugur March 3-8. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 4 tanks and 1 helicopter at Zazi cantonment March 9. Mujahideen killed 180 and captured 100 Soviet-Karmal troops during their siege of Soviet-Karmal positions at Zazi, Matwarkh, Kagini and other areas March 1-15. Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts and 5 tanks/APCs at village Aqa Khuli northwest of Zazi Maidan March 16. Mujahideen shot down 4-engined transporter carrying food and ammunition near Khost March 15. Mujahideen heavily rocketted Soviet-Karmal positions in Zazi Maidan March 19. Mujahideen engaged Soviet troops by attacking from both sides of the Chamkani road and had 26 Karmal troops surrender. Mujahideen were fighting to eliminate Soviet-Karmal posts established every 10 km between Khujran and Sayed Karman since March 22. Mujahideen had besieged Soviet-Karmal Nargisi brigade at Chamkani through late March. Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Karmal advance in hills around Gardez and Chamkani. Mujahideen struck 25 tanks, killed/wounded 30 and captured 35 troops in Sikander Khel area. Mujahideen struck a military post, killed 1 Soviet advisor and 2 Karmal troops and prompted 8 defections in Gardez. A number of Soviet-Karmal men were killed/wounded, Mujahideen Commander Islam Gul got wounded and several houses set ablaze during clash at village Aqa Khel.

VOIR: Mujahideen undertook retaliatory attack in Pakhtun-Zarghun district (March 1). Mujahideen destroyed 40 per cent of Soviet-Karmal supply convoy for Khost (March 16). 300 Karmal troops defected during Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Karmal convoy at Gardez (March 17).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen liberated strategically important Tora Baghza area near Khost city (March 11). Following Soviet-Karmal retreat in Khost, 900 Karmal troops surrendered to Mujahideen along with their arms last week (March 18). Mujahideen shelled Soviet-Karmal positions in Khost district (March 24).

VOA: Fierce fighting at Pathan Hills — 10 km inside Afghanistan March 2-19; Matta Sanger refugee camp came under cross-border Soviet-Karmal shelling March 20; and sound of guns were clearly heard in Parachinar (March 21).

Radio Kabul: 19 families returned to village Tori in Ahmed Khel district (March 5).

Radio Moscow: Citing Radio Kabul, Pakistan-based Counter-revolutionary bombed a border area in Paktiya, killed 13 and wounded 52 persons and demolished 100 houses March 12 (March 13). 200 families returned to their villages in Paktiya (March 19).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen missile attack destroyed 2 helicopters and 5 tanks at Jalalabad airport and damaged new terminal building March 18. Mujahideen of Shelman shot down 1 MiG at Mohammad Dara in Kama district, 40 km northeast of Jalalabad, on February 28. Mujahideen seized 300 Klashnikov rifles, 300 barrels oil and 160 barrels diesel in Nazian March 1-2. Mujahideen captured 2 militia posts and seized military equipment in Nazian March 2. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post in Hisarak district March 3. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal force in Gushtia district March 3. Soviet paratrooper attack on Mujahideen going to Shomali in Kolali area of Hisarak district, undertaken at dawn March 3, left 24 Mujahideen and 12 Soviet dead. Mujahideen captured 2 security posts at Sasubi in Durbaba subdistrict March 3. Return of dead bodies of Afghan troops to relatives at University Hospital in Jalalabad sparked violent outburst February 26-27. 4 militiamen were killed in clash with PDPA Khalq faction in Sarobi district last month. Mujahideen wiped out 30 Soviet-Karmal posts in Chinari, Zhamgore, Subi, Zeri Derband and Durbara areas March 18 and in Guruku area March 25, besides killing 10 militiamen and seizing huge quantity of military equipment. Mujahideen destroyed 7 tanks, killed many Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 3 wireless sets in Saroobi March 8. Soviet retaliatory bombing killed several militiamen following Mujahideen attack on militia centre March 8. Mujahideen ambushed a MV in Bulanghar area of Behsud March 10. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal bases at Nazian and Saroobi March 10. Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks/HMVs and 15 Soviet-

Karmal troops surrendered at Lal Mandi Nazian area March 10. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Jalalabad air base and military HQ, destroyed 3 helicopters and 5 tanks March 5. Mujahideen destroyed 5 militia posts and killed 25 Soviet-Karmal militiamen March 17. Shoot out between Soviet and Karmal forces caused several casualties on both sides when Soviet forced Karmal troops to climb dangerous terrain of Shedan mountains and then planted mines to prevent their retreat March 11. Soviet-Karmal shelling struck villages Hazar Nau and Basul near Pakistan border March 11. Soviet bombing of villages Barkat, Du Darak, Wargal, Kishtmand Qala and Jangshal killed 30 civilians March 11; retaliatory attack by residents of Du Darak led to 5 hours clashes with 20 Soviet troops killed — whose bodies were airlifted by Soviet helicopters. Of Kabul school boys sent in 60 buses to battlefield in Ningarhar on March 12 many defected in Jalalabad and Shinwar. Soviet-Karmal forces destroyed Mujahideen base, killed 28 Mujahideen and suffered 70 casualties (killed/wounded) in Kulalai area of Hissarak-e-Ghuljayee Mar 20. Mujahideen captured Soviet-Karmal post in Ghusti district March 24. Mujahideen eliminated Soviet-Karmal base at Marku, captured 11 Karmal troops, destroyed 3 tanks and 7 MVs and seized large quantity of military equipment March 27. Eyewitnesses reported tank battle between Soviet and Karmal troops and also Karmal army defections when Soviet forces mined retreating Karmal troops faced with Mujahideen pressure in Saroobi-Nazian sector. Soviet-Karmal artillery constantly pounded Mujahideen positions along Koh-e-Sufaid. Mujahideen attacked Soviet base at Samarkhel, Soviet-Karmal targets in Goshti districts and Soviet-Karmal posts at Brag Ghar and Shinkai February 23, followed by Soviet retaliatory long-range artillery and BM-13 rocket fire in various areas of Kama district. Soviet forces were also trying to build outposts to secure Samarkhel base against frequent Mujahideen rocket attacks. Mujahideen captured 5 Soviet-Karmal/militia posts after inflicting heavy losses at Shamshad, 5 km from Torkham. Demonstrators burnt red flag in Ghani Khel area, leading to transfer of local Khad administrator to Jalalabad. Refugee caravan was bombed and 8 males taken away by Karmal troops in Hisarak. Mujahideen captured 3 Soviet-Karmal posts and seized 600 bags of food-stuff and arms and ammunition in Saroobi. 12 Karmal officers of 11th Div were arrested and 5 of them executed for non-participation in fighting. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Karmal offensive from Maru centre to Dwa Nazian February 18-21.

VOIR: Soviet bombardment killed/wounded civilians at Rabat, Addaham, Sorrey, Marwa and Tero; Mujahideen operation killed 9 Soviet-Karmal troops at Marwa; Soviet aircraft inadvertently rocketed

Soviet-Karmal post at Taghma (March 1). Mujahideen killed 200 Soviet-Karmal troops including Brig. Gen. Wazir Shah, Lt. Col. Abdul Malik and Lt. Col. Muhammad Nabi, shot down 2 helicopters and 2 aircraft and destroyed 26 tanks/MVs during Nazian offensive last week; Mujahideen took 200 Soviet-Karmal captives which included a number of officers (March 2). Mujahideen struck and captured '35 Soviet paracommandos at Sarobi (March 4). Mujahideen wiped out 40 per cent of Karmal 3rd Div (March 17).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed 350 Karmal and 70 Soviet troops at Nazian, Kuzian and Barudi (March 11).

VOA: Mujahideen repulsed Nazian offensive, where retreating Soviet-Karmal forces left behind 70 dead bodies including that of Col. Ziauddin, Deputy Chief Khad and Commander 79th Brigade, besides another 34 of their men were later hanged, 2 aircraft and 1 helicopter shot down, 32 MVs destroyed and 20 pieces of mortar and machine guns seized during clashes January 27-March 15 (March 18). Soviet forces attacked Mujahideen positions in Kamiala hills 70 km east of Kabul, destroyed Mujahideen base, killed 40 Mujahideen/civilians and captured 15 weapons March 20 night (March 28). Soviet paratroopers attacked Mujahideen positions in Kunangar hills March 20 (presumably repetition of March 28 report) and refugee caravan to Pakistan also bombed (March 29).

BBC: 2,000 strong Soviet-Karmal force being unsuccessful in denying Mujahideen control of supply routes near Khyber Pass, abandoned most of the posts in Nazian and withdrew to Ghani Khel and Sarobi after suffering heavy losses (March 1). Mujahideen shot 32 officers and 3 soldiers captured in Ningarhar fighting (March 18).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen struck/destroyed a Soviet-Karmal cargo plane March 23 (March 29). Mujahideen destroyed 5 and damaged 2 helicopters on Jalalabad airport March 28 (March 29).

Radio Kabul: A large number of Counter-revolutionaries were killed and different arms including Klashnikovs seized during a series of operations in Surkh Rud district (March 5).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen captured 46 weapons distributed by Soviet-Karmal agent Sarwar Nuristan to residents of villages Pech and Waigal January 23-24. Soviet-Karmal contingent attacked Mujahideen base in Gunjal area of Kunar valley February 27. Soviet-Karmal forces killed civilians during search operation in Shal Ravine area of Asmar district. Soviet bombing killed 6 women and children in Asmar area. Mujahideen ambushed a MV killing 16 militiamen at

Qala-e-Padshahi on way to Noorgal from Jalalabad March 2. Mujahideen destroyed 3 Soviet-Karmal posts March 4. Soviet commandos killed 8 civilians at village Shalkhwar, 6 km northeast of Asmar district, on March 15 night. Soviet bombing killed 16 and wounded 24 civilians at villages Kordar, Samatal and Sadri Gul, 1 Mujahideen killed by mine blast in Dangam area. Mujahideen killed 45 and wounded large number of Soviet commandos during operation at Ganjgal mountains March 13, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing which killed 8 Mujahideen and civilians, Mujahideen struck Khad office in Asadabad March 25. Civilians in Pech valley voluntarily handed over 280 Klashnikov rifles distributed by Soviet-Karmal authorities to the local Mujahideen Commander. Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks and seized 12 pieces of weapons during attack on Soviet-Karmal post in Zaibaba area between Kunar and Jalalabad.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen inflicted very heavy losses during major attacks in Kishim district and on Faizabad air base February 25 (see Section 2).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 4 aircraft on ground, tanks/MVs, 8 military posts, arms depot and power station and inflicted several Soviet-Karmal casualties during a series of attacks on Faizabad city/air base March 3 (March 20).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack in Qalbar area and inflicted heavy casualties February 18. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions at Yangi Qila in Rustaq district. Mujahideen captured Chah-i-Aab town March 5 (see Section 2).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal search campaign, killed/wounded 25 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 18 weapons at Gor Tepa near Kunduz city early March. Mujahideen inflicted very heavy losses on Soviet-Karmal forces during engagements in Khanabad and Nehrin Mar 6-18 and shot down 2 aircraft and inflicted heavy losses on the ground during ambush operation between Khanabad and Faizabad March 15. These engagements also involved very high civilian casualties. Mujahideen inflicted sizeable losses on Soviet-Karmal force at Angur Bagh. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal

forces near Krin Bagh. Soviet-Karmal forces killed 4 civilians and looted villages in Gharu area of Khanabad.

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Karmal advance at Arakash valley near Nehrin garrison after inflicting heavy losses February 6 to 9. Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Karmal force at village Fulool led to retaliatory bombing on civilians February 13. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post at Tawashaku February 14. Mujahideen attacked militia post in Shashan valley of Andrab district March 1. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal columns in Nehrin and Twa Shakh sub-district of Burka. Mujahideen killed/wounded 50 Soviet-Karmal troops at Douabi in Nehrin area.

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 40 Soviet-Karmal troops and lost 18 men, besides 27 wounded during 3 days Soviet-Karmal offensive in Khulm district beginning December 1, 1985 (late report). Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks, killed/wounded 35 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized ammunition-laden truck in Chap Chal area of Hyzrat Sultan subdistrict.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed Soviet post at village Guzar Heerza.

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed military post, captured 19 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 10 rifles in Charbolak district January 25. Mujahideen killed 30 militiamen during raid on Soviet-Karmal post at Baghshor February 10. Mujahideen destroyed another post and captured 20 Soviet-Karmal men in Balkh district March 3. Mujahideen blew up a Soviet-Karmal building killing 30 PDPA party-men east of Raza Ali in Mazar-i-Sharif March 13. Mujahideen destroyed 3 tanks and 9 MVs and seized 1 munition-laden truck in Mazar-i-Sharif February 12. Mujahideen captured 5 Soviet-Karmal troops and 1 MV in Mazar March 3. Mujahideen destroyed 12 tanks and 3 MVs in Daulatabad district March 10. Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation in Shulgar district February 14.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed several Soviet troops in Aliabad (March 4).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal

search campaign inflicting heavy losses in Yakatut area of Khamab district Feb 15. Mujahideen killed over 20 Soviet-Karmal troops and lost 3 men during operations in Noor Din Qila (7 km from Sheberghan), Sarai Pul and Kohan Bazar February 16. Soviet-Karmal offensive early March led to 8 days clashes involving 70 Karmal troops killed/wounded, 9 Mujahideen killed and 27 wounded, many civilians killed and houses destroyed and loss of 1 helicopter, 4 tanks and 1 MV in Sang Charak district.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen besieged 3 Soviet-Karmal posts and inflicted casualties at Faizabad and Shirin Tabagh February 9. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet convoy destroying 4 tanks at Daulatabad February 16, followed by retaliatory bombing. Mujahideen attacked Daulatabad district HQ, killed 5 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 5 munition boxes February 14. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Mujahideen base in Mir Sheikh area of Aliabad district February 18. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post in Shirin Tabagh district February 20. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet column proceeding to Maimana at Badqaz February 25. Mujahideen ambushed 4 tanks killing 20 Karmal troops in Qila Nau February 26, followed by severe retaliatory bombing.

Badghis

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen struck security post, killed 18 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured large quantity of munition (March 18).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 1 helicopter and 2 oil tankers during night attack on Herat airport February 13. Mujahideen killed 15 and captured 4 militiamen and seized 15 guns during attack in Zindajan district and ensuing clashes February 17 to March 2. Mujahideen struck militia positions killing 18 Karmal men in Ghorian district along Herat-Islam Qila highway February 28. Mujahideen destroyed 7 HMTs/trucks and lost 20 men during fierce clashes in the vicinity of Shindand air base February 24. Mujahideen seized 1 tank and several weapons during operation at village Hazrat Hamza in Shehr Nau area February 25. Mujahideen killed 13 Soviet troops on search patrol in Herat Bazar area of Herat city February 27, followed by retaliatory helicopter bombing which killed 9 and wounded 50 civilians and leading to general strike in the city. Mujahideen killed

notable militia leader Tooran Ghulam Rasool of Herat city alongwith 19 militiamen and seized large quantity of munition February 29. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal militia post, killed militia Commander Yusuf and 12 militiamen, captured another 50 militiamen and seized 2 pieces artillery at village Taya (Jaria) near Herat early March. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military camp in Adrskan town on Qandahar highway March 2. Mujahideen encircled fresh Soviet contingents coming via Torghundi in Tashak area, destroyed 5 tanks/HMVs and inflicted heavy casualties March 2. Mujahideen ambushed 2 Soviet-Karmal jeeps in Herat March 2, followed by arrest of civilians and looting of houses. 6 Soviet-Karmal militia groups surrendered to Mujahideen alongwith their weapons at Gowalian, south of Herat, March 1. Mujahideen of Shahid Afzali Front attacked Karmal army inspection team and killed 2 high-ranking officers named Abdul Haq and Zia March 12. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions at Khwaja Kala, Braman and Diwancha and inflicted very heavy losses March 15. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy at Zindajan March 16, killed 13 Karmal troops and 1 Soviet officer, captured 4 Soviet troops, prompted 26 Karmal defections, destroyed 2 tanks and 2 jeeps and seized huge quantity of arms. Mujahideen destroyed 12 Soviet tanks/APCs and 14 oil tankers in Torghundi sector, blew up fuel pipeline from Soviet Union and lost 9 men. Mujahideen struck 8 Soviet-Karmal posts in Herat Gate area. Hundreds of armed militiamen joined Mujahideen at Deh Tapa, Kashincha and Khwaja Alam in Guzara district. Mujahideen of Hazrat Hamza Front seized 1 APC near Herat. Doabah district had been scene of bloody encounters since early March.

VOIR: Soviet aircraft and helicopters bombarded Pakhtun Zarghoor district causing scores of civilian casualties recently (March 1). Mujahideen inflicted 400 Soviet-Karmal casualties and caused damage to building at Shindand (March 6). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet advance with 30 tanks in Ghorian district and inflicted heavy losses (March 8). 20 Khad officials surrendered to Mujahideen in Herat (March 15). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal militia base in Injeel district, killed 2 militia Commanders and captured militiamen (March 15). Sachen area under complete Mujahideen control; a Soviet captive sent to fight "Americans" found none except Afghans fighting Russians (March 17). Mujahideen Commander Ghulam Sakhi disclosed that Karmal troops tipped off Soviet-Karmal attack, which facilitated big achievements and Mujahideen in Herat had inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Karmal forces (March 20). Mujahideen killed 2 Karmal generals, killed/wounded over 110 Soviet-Karmal troops, captured 13 partymen and seized huge quantity of arms in Herat city (March 28), Mujahideen

Commander of Herat asked Afghan refugees abroad to ensure turn-by-turn participation to help escalated the war (March 28). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal offensive in Karte area after killing/wounding 50 troops and destroying 2 tanks (March 29). Mujahideen ambushed 1 tank in Paimonaraha area (March 29). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal tank battalion in Karabagh area, destroyed 3 tanks and secured surrender of 15 armed troops (March 31).

Radio Tehran: Having failed to establish security rim around Herat, Soviet-Karmal forces were attempting again to erect another security belt around the city (March 1). Mujahideen fought and killed 10 Soviet-Karmal men including border officials; Mujahideen killed 15 and captured 4 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 1 tank and 15 machine guns in Zandajan district (March 3). 80 Karmal troops including military Governor Herat were wounded/admitted in Herat military hospital (March 5). Mujahideen killed 13 Soviet-Karmal troops and another 50 surrendered at village Jaya March 3-4 (March 11). Mujahideen killed 400 Soviet-Karmal troops and 20 surrendered at Shindand (March 5). Mujahideen struck 6 Soviet-Karmal bases (positions), inflicted heavy losses and seized 20 light/heavy machine guns and communication equipment.

VOA: Mujahideen attack militia centre 10 km from Herat, captured 40 Karmal troops and killed 10 defectors who had joined Karmal army (March 9). 70 militiamen from 6 posts surrendered (defected) under secret arrangement offered by Mujahideen Commanders in Herat city (March 10). Mujahideen destroyed 1 post and captured 6 posts, killed 13 militiamen and lost 3 men, 10 km west of Herat city March 10). Mujahideen killed "former rebel commander" Ghulam Rasool two weeks back since he had joined Karmal regime and became Commander of 400 militiamen. Mujahideen killed Soviet paratroopers attacking their food convoy and shot down 1 helicopter west of Herat along Iranian border's Chame region March 2, Militia Commander Noor Ahmad Khanzai recently defected alongwith 70 men (March 14). Mujahideen launched missile attack from Pizkabad district of Herat city on 5 Soviet-Karmal stronghold and local Mujahideen Commander Abdul Sattar and a combat doctor were killed in fighting all day March 15 (March 30). Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks and shot down 1 helicopter in Herat city March 15, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory rocketing which killed 14 and wounded 23 Mujahideen.

Radio Kabul: Bomb explosion by Counter-revolutionaries killed 8 and wounded 9 civilians in Herat March 12 (March 16).

Farah

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military camp near Farah city February 24. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal offensive at Sharafat Koh mountains March 14 after destroying 8 tanks and 3 MVs, killing 100 Soviet-Karmal troops and losing 2 men. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal convoy March 17.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank and 1 APC in Farah Rud area (March 10).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked Anar Pass post, killed 25 and wounded 16 Soviet-Karmal troops (March 20).

Radio Kabul: A number of Counter-revolutionarys were arrested and different kinds of arms and equipment seized from the "criminals" in Balabaluk district recently (March 30).

Nimruz:

See under "Provinces Bordering Paksitan above".

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 8 tanks, 2 APCs, 2 oil tankers and 1 truck, prompted 4 Karmal defections and lost 10 men during attack on Soviet-Karmal position in Tolak district near Shindand air base January 12. Mujahideen killed 8 Karmal troops, seized 1 gun and lost 1 man during attack on Soviet-Karmal post in Tolak district January 15. Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviet-Karmal aircraft and inflicted heavy losses, lost 18 men and 53 civilians got killed during encounters mid-February. Mujahideen killed 28 and wounded 84 Soviet-Karmal troops and defused 170 mines in February. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their positions, shot down 3 helicopters and 2 bombers, destroyed 1 post and 1 Soviet-Karmal ammunition depot, seized 2 heavy machine guns and killed 30 Khalqis/Parchamites following month long Mujahideen siege in Shahrak district February 10. Soviet bombardment in Chakhcharan area caused 6 Mujahideen casualties and killed sizeable livestock.

Radio Kabul: 25 men led by Fazal Ahmad surrendered with arms in Shahrak district (March 5).

Uruzgan

Nil report from all sources.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen operations in capital Kabul: explosive blast caused collapse of Khad building near Afghan Bank, destroyed equipment and left 50 persons seriously injured February 2; another blast struck Shahre Nau near Blue Mosque February 19, Shahe Shahid in eastern part of Kabul and Kabul airport rocketted February 20-21; Sufi Khel and Kuku Manda posts near Kabul attacked causing destruction of 2 tanks and unspecified Soviet-Karmal casualties February 22; loud explosions struck northern portions of Kabul city and airport besides clashes behind TV station in Wazir Akbar Khan and in Macroriyan localities March 1-10; Mujahideen destroyed 4 security posts and 10 electricity poles in Mullah Umer area of city March 10-11 night; Soviet residential block in Macroriyan badly damaged, unspecified casualties inflicted and 1 armed Mujahideen got killed during attack mid-March; Mujahideen of Deh Sabz district attack police station near Customs House and destroyed 1 jeep and 1 riot police truck March 18; Mujahideen of Deh Sabz also waylaid Soviet-Karmal bus, killed 5 regime men and seized 6 T.T. pistols around Telecommunication Centre near Hooth Khel; Mujahideen rocket fire brought down 2 helicopters in Kabul's vicinity, killing pilot Alexie Amalshan aged 22 from Tataia and 4 crew members, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing; bomb explosions struck western Kabul and northern sector of Karta-e-Parwan; exchange of fire took place near Prime Ministry and Khair Khana to the north. Soviet forces dispersed anti-personnel mines from multi-barrel rocket launchers near Mujahideen base at Janzak in Kohi Safi area. Mujahideen destroyed 2 electric poles and inflicted other damage on Jalalabad highway in Sarobi district March 26. Mujahideen also struck Soviet-Karmal posts at Zigi, Jani, Ghundai, Sarai Sarchashme, Metereological Deptt and Sarobi School, killed over 20 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 3 cannons, 1 self-propellant anti-aircraft gun and 5 Soviet-Karmal houses February 28 night. Mujahideen destroyed 5 electric poles in Sarobi, suspending power transmission February 28 - March 1. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post at Dargal and destroyed 2 tanks February 26.

VOIR: 5 bomb explosions in recent days inflicted heavy losses to Soviet-Karmal military installations in Kabul city (March 4). A shop-keeper stabbed 2 Soviet soldiers in the street of Kabul city; an Afghan

general of Kabul military academy together with his family and another Lt. Col. sought asylum in Pakistan (March 5). Blasts struck northern part of Kabul city last week; civilians were not admitted in Kabul hospital crowded with military casualties (March 16).

Radio Tehran: Kabul hospitals were filled with Soviet-Karmal casualties during fighting with Mujahideen (March 11).

VOA: Heavy troop transportation and gunship helicopter strikes reported in Paghman valley since last week; Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter 15 km southwest of Kabul at Walander Goch February 21; another Mi 24 helicopter crashed near Kabul airport February 24, killing 4 Soviet crewmen aboard (March 4). School boys and teachers were conscripted in Kabul and its surroundings last week (February 11). Soviet bombardment struck north of Kabul city for 2 days mid-march; Mujahideen fired 13 rockets directed on southwestern area of Kabul near Darul Aman/Defence Ministry and Soviet embassy complex in daylight March 25 and Soviet officials confirmed firing of at least 6 rockets (March 25).

BBC: Citing WDS, Mujahideen fired 25 rockets on the Soviet military base in Kabul last week—followed by large scale house-to-house search (March 25).

Radio Cairo: Citing WDS, Mujahideen shot down 3 helicopters around Kabul, killed 4 Soviet troops and undertook a number of explosions in Kabul city last month (March 4).

Radio Kabul: Security forces wiped out a number of bandits and seized 16 rockets, 1 machine gun and 9 mines during operations at village Arghande in Paghman district (March 28). Security forces seized 18 Klashnikovs, 18 rifles and 1 rocket launcher from Qala Dakht in Shakardara district. Huge quantity of arms including rocket launchers, Klashnikovs and 3 boxes of explosives were seized from village Malajan during operation by defence group (March 20).

Parwan

VOIR: Mujahideen killed 70 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 12 tanks during another attack in Charikar (March 3). 1 helicopter was shot down and Soviet crew killed near Bagram base (March 5).

Kapisa

VOA: 20 Spetsnaz (Soviet commandos) ambushed Mujahideen convoy, besides undertaking forcible conscription and looting many villages in Kohistan area near the mouth of Panjsher valley March 2-5; a number of Karmal troops got killed by intensive Soviet bombing during encounter with Mujahideen near Atava in lower Panjsher valley

late February; Mujahideen Commander Masood said no Soviet-Karmal convoy had been sent to the valley and they had no report of recent fighting (March 11). Soviet bombardment struck lower Panjsher for 2 days mid-March (March 25).

Laghman

Nil report from all sources.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy killing 4 and wounding several Soviet troops, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing which killed 12 women and children and destroyed 16 houses in Qila Sayedan area of Kulangar district March 6. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal military contingent distributing clothes and footwear in return for local support in Khushi subdistrict. Mujahideen ambushed 6 oil tankers in Logar valley.

VOA: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Logar valley February 20 (March 4).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Wardak gorge on highway to Ghazni southwest of Kabul.

VOA: Citing diplomatic sources, a large number of Soviet helicopters flew sorties to support Soviet-Karmal anti-guerilla drive March 7-8 (March 11).

4 – PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in March 1986 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the Pakistani authorities and Afghan Mujahideen.
2. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
3. Attacks on Pakistan government and its leadership.
4. Projection of the political opposition in Pakistan.
5. Inciting local population in Pakistan against Afghan refugees.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in descending order of recurrence:

1. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
2. Inciting public opinion against Mujahideen (primarily inside Afghanistan).
3. Projection of 'revolutionary' reforms and socio-economic

- development in Afghanistan.
4. Attacks on the government of Pakistan; projection of political opposition in Pakistan; accusing Pakistan of hostility against India.
 5. Soliciting direct talks between Islamabad and Kabul regime.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN MARCH 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 334 killed.

Karmal Casualties: 1077 killed.

Captured: 307 Karmal troops.

Defections: Estimated 600 Karmal troops and militiamen.

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: 1949 killed and 448 wounded (speculative losses).

Mujahideen Casualties: 356 killed and 247 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 464 killed and 124 wounded.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 16 aircraft; 36 helicopters; 243 tanks; 70 tanks/APCs; 86 trucks/HMVs; 8 oil tankers; 8 wireless sets; 6 jeeps; 8 pieces mortar; 38 machine guns; 99 rifles; 156 different weapons; 5 large quantities of weapons; 739 Klashnikovs; 1 Klakov; 1 Granov; 2 Duschkas; 42000 rounds and 400 boxes of small ammunition; 328 mines; also 400 boxes of mines; 56 posts; 5 boxes munition; 2 munition depots; 3600 bags foodstuff; 19 electricity poles; 2000 barrels oil; 1 oil depot; 1 airport terminal.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN MARCH 1986: SOVIET-KARMAL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: 65 killed.

Returnees (refugees returning from neighbouring and other countries, those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks): 170 (includes a number of families in Iran, India and West Germany which reportedly returned via New Delhi: Radio Kabul broadcast of March 20).

Mujahideen Material Losses: 7 large quantities and 3 boxes of munition; several different kinds of arms; 16 rockets; 1 machine gun; 9 mines; 18 klashnikovs; 1 rocket launcher.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN MARCH 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x	Zaranj	
	Hilmand		Lashkargarh	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxx xv
	Zabul	xxxx	Kalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	Ghazni	
	Paktika	xxxxxxxxxxxx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	Gardez	x
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xx	Jalalabad	xxx
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	Chagha Sarai	x
	Badakhshan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Faizabad	xxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Takhar	xxxxxx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxxxxx	Kunduz	v
	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxxx	Baghlan	
	Samangan	xxx	Samangan	
	Balkh	xxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	xxx
	Jozjan	xxxxxxx	Shebergan	v
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana	
	Badghis		Qala Nau	x
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	Herat	xxxxxxxxxx xxv
	Farah	xxxx	Farah	v
	(Nimruz)	(x)	(Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagcharan	x
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan		Tarin Kot	
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxvv
	Parwan		Charikar	
	Kapisa		Mahum-i-Raqi	
	Laghman		Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxx	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	x	Koteasro	
TOTAL:		331 Engagements		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN MARCH 1986

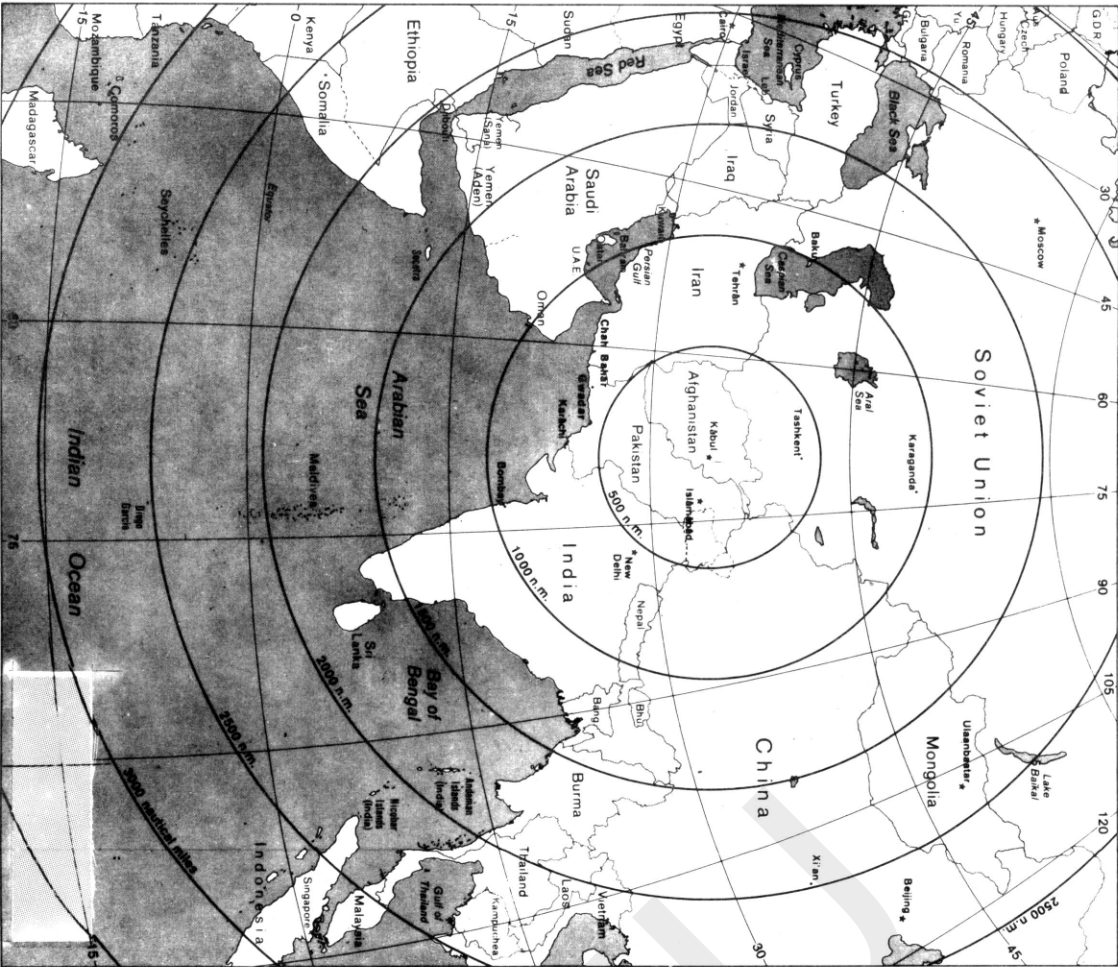
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x		
	Hilmand			
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
		xxx		
	Zabul	xxx		x
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxx	xx
	Paktika	xxxxxx	xxx	x
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx
			xxxxx	
	Ningarhar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union			xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
			xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Kunar	xx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Badakhshan	xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	
	Takhar		xxxxx	x
	Kunduz	xxxx	xxxx	
	Baghlan	xxx	xxxxx	xx
	Samangan	x	x	x
	Balkh	xxxx	xxx	
	Jozjan	xx	xxxx	x
Bordering Iran	Faryab	xxx	xxxxx	xxx
	Badghis			
	Herat	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxx
			xxxxxxxxxxx	
	Farah	xx	x	x
	(Nimruz)	(x)		
	Bamiyan			
	Ghor	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xx
	Uruzgan			
	Kabul	xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xx
Kabul & Adj. Provinces			xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
			xxxxxxx	
	Parwan			
	Kapisa			
	Laghman			
	Logar	xxx		x
	Wardak	x		
	TOTAL:	103	168	60

APPENDIX — 5

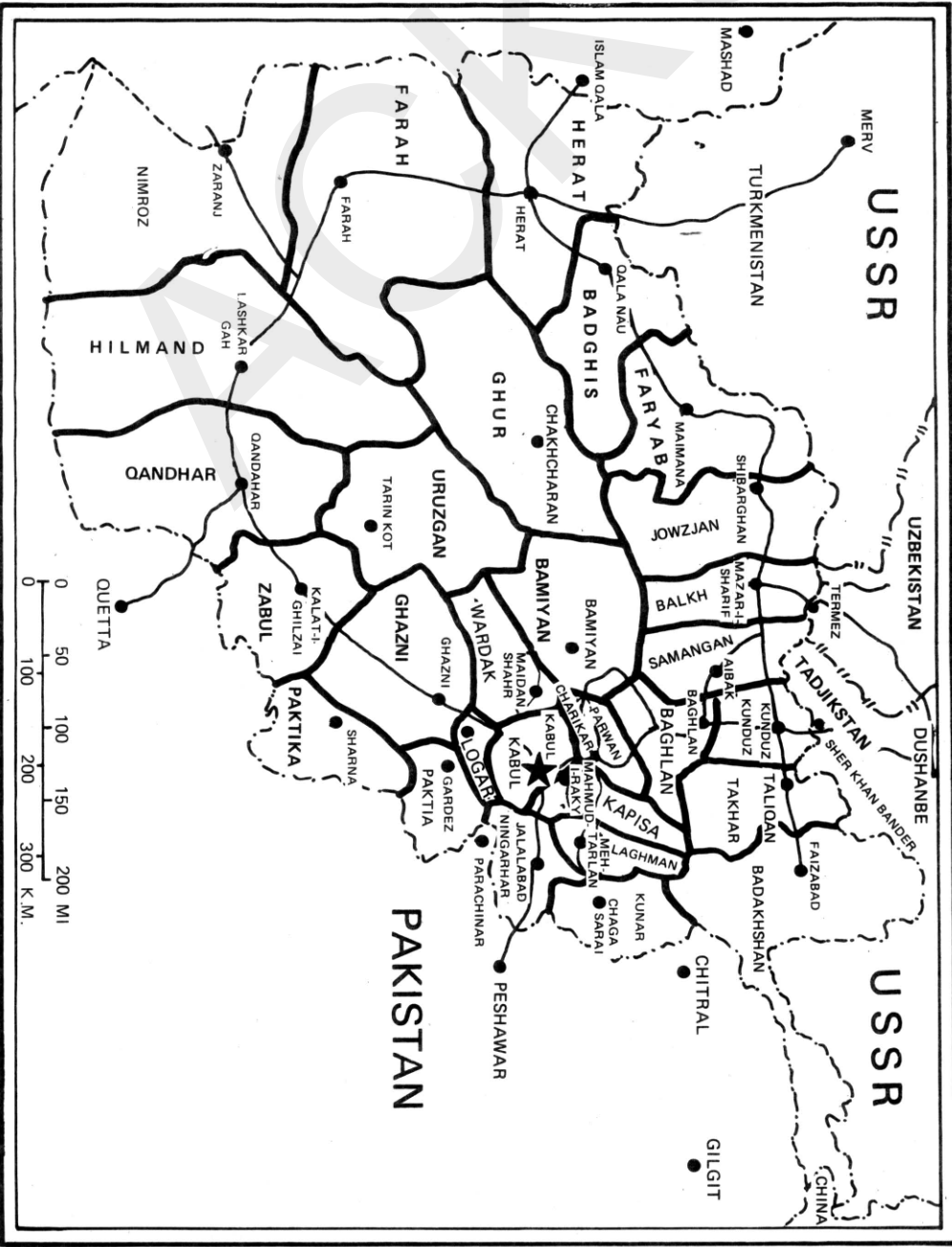
PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN MARCH 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	xxx	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		R (95)
	Ningarhar	xxxxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan		
	Samangan		
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		
Bordering Iran	Faryab		
	Badghis		
	Herat		
	Farah	xxx	
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		R (25)
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxx	
	Parwan		
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	17 Security Operations	120 Returnees

APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported during March 1986 in all 29 provinces of Afghanistan except Hilmand, Badghis, Bamian, Uruzgan, Parwan, Kapisa and Laghman.
Radio Kabul: Soviet-Karmal security operations reported in Qandahar, Ningarhar, Faryab and Kabul.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Congratulatory messages were reportedly sent to, received from, or exchanged with the governments and/or parties of the following countries to mark various party or national days: Mongolia, Syria, Ghana, PDRY, India and USSR.

Czechoslovakia

A delegation led by Najibullah Maseer (minister of Mines and Industries) visited Czechoslovakia from 2 to 12 March 1986 to participate in the third periodic session of the permanent Afghan-Czechoslovak Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and to conclude an agreement on the Czech assistance for the various projects during the 5 year plan of the DRA for 1986—1991 (*KNT*, 3 March).

A protocol of cooperation between the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA CC and the Czech High Party School, valid for 1986-87, was concluded on 1. March. It provides for training facilities for the PDPA cadets and exchange of party delegations of the two countries for furthering ideological information. (Radio Kabul, 3 March).

Aslam Watanyar (Communication minister) visited Prague from 23 March to ? to participate in the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Radio Kabul, 25 March).

Cuba

A Cuban-Afghan Friendship Society delegation arrived Kabul on 26 March on a friendly visit.

Hungary

Robert Ridansky, executive secretary of the Patriotic Front of Hungary, leading a delegation, visited Kabul from 5 to 9 March and held meetings, among others, with Sulaiman Laeeq, Abdul Rahim Hatif and Mehbooba Karmal (*KNT*, 6 & 9 March).

India

General President of the Political Affairs Department of the

Afghan Defence Ministry and Secretary of PDPA CC (Lt. Gen. Yasin Sadeqi), heading a party delegation, visited India from 11 to 22 March to participate in the 13th Congress of the CPI, held at Patna (Radio Kabul, 11 March).

Sattar Pardeli held talks with the Workers Union of the Indian National Congress in New Delhi on 3 March on his way back from Baghdad.

Iran

The Afghan foreign ministry lodged a protest with the Iranian embassy in Kabul on 3 March, condemning it for an alleged "series of interferences and aggressions against the DRA" during the last year (Radio Moscow, 4 March).

Iraq

Sattar Purdeli (Chairman TUA), visited Baghdad from 18 February to 4 March on a goodwill visit and renewed the existing protocols on cooperation with the Iraqi General Federation of Workers Union.

A protocol for cooperation in politico-social and cultural fields and for exchange of youth and students delegation was signed between the Iraqi National Youth and Students Union and the DYOA in Baghdad on 13 March.

Mohammad Bashir Baghlani (Justice minister) lead a goodwill visit delegation to Baghdad from 18 to ? March.

Libya

Abdul Rahim Hatif (Chairman, Central Council of the NFF) leading a delegation of PSFO to Libya from 12 to 24 March to participate in the 'solidarity conference with the Libyan people against the aggression of imperialism', held in Tripoli on 15 March, signed a protocol on mutual cooperation (KNT, 12 March).

Swedan

The Afghan PSFO sent a condolence message to the Swedan-Afghan Friendship Society on 2 March on Mr. Palme's assassination. Similarly, Abdul Majid Surbuland (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers) led a delegation to Swedan at an invitation of the "Friends of the April Revolution in Swedan" (KNT, 3 March).

Syria

Karmal met in Moscow with General Secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and "exchanged views on matters of mutual

interest" (Radio Kabul, 1 March).

A session of the Presidium of the Afghan-Syrian Friendship Society was reportedly held (*KNT*, 10 March).

UK

According to Kabul Radio the Afghan government officially protested on 9 March to the British Prime Minister, over arranging an official visit and reception she gave to Abdul Haq, a leader of the "Afghan terrorists". A note handed to British Charge d' Affairs condemned the British official support for the subversive activities of the bands of terrorists (Radio Moscow, 10 March). The protest note was latter on returned as "unacceptable". On 16 March DWOA also sent an open letter to Mrs. Thatcher in this regard.

UN

Reportedly, the Cooperation Association of United Nations in Afghanistan was set up in a conference on 22 March 1986 (Radio Kabul, 24 March).

The Afghan foreign ministry on 13 March rejected the resolution on violations of human rights in Afghanistan (adopted by the UN Human Rights Commission in its 42nd plenary session, held in Geneva in February) maintaining that it was violation of paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the UN charter.

USSR

Babrak Karmal and his delegation returned Kabul on 7 March after participating in the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow. During his stay B. Karmal addressed a press conference and gave interviews to the Soviet weekly *New Times* and Soviet TV. However, he was not reported to have seen CPSU Secretary General Mr. Gorbachev. During his stay he also visited the Tamanski Armoured Division and addressed a meeting of officers and soldiers.

A contract signed in Kabul on 9 March between the Afghan ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Soviet Embassy, will facilitate 10 new technical and vocational schools and one industrial pedagogical technicum during the new Afghan 5 year plan (1986-1991), (*KNT*, 10 March).

According to protocol on scientific cooperation between the Academies of the DRA and the USSR, signed on 16 March in Kabul by Sulaiman Laeeq (Chairman, Afghan Academy of Sciences) and Mohammad Asemi (Chairman, Academy of Sciences of Tajik SSR), the USSR would supply equipments, means for scientific research, scientific

publications, computer materials and programmes for teaching scientific issues, besides training Afghan in these subjects in USSR and co-operation in scientific observations and studies between the two Academies (Radio Kabul, 18 March).

Babrak Karmal left for Moscow on a "brief unofficial" and undisclosed visit on 30 March. No further details were given in this regards.

Geneva Talks

Mr. Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN Secretary General, visited Kabul twice (10-13 and 15-17 March) to hold talks with the Afghan delegation headed by S.M. Dost in the continuation of his mission for finding a negotiated, diplomatic political solution to the Afghan crisis. Mr. Cordovez also held meeting with Babrak Karmal (Radio Kabul, 12 March).

According to Radio Moscow (11 March) the Afghan leader Karmal voiced readiness to start a "constructive dialogue to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan". In an interview with the correspondents of the Soviet-national daily *Pravda* and the news agency TASS in Kabul he said at the same time that not every thing dependend on his country.

Radio Moscow further claimed (18 March) that Mr. Diego Cordovez reported that the Afghanistan government has once again proposed political normalisation of "situation linked with Afghanistan".

Karmal, addressing a press conference in Moscow was reported to have said that "alternate ways should be found for the political solution... on-going Geneva talks could pave the way for the withdrawal... However, putting an end to all kinds of outside intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan was an important element for package (Radio Moscow, 2 March).

Talking about the Geneva Proximity talks, Babrak Karmal in his interview to the Soviet weekly *New Times* claimed that "We took an important step in Geneva talks and sent our proposals to Pakistan through UN Secretary General relating to ending foreign interference in Afghanistan, providing guarantees for implementing the agreement, return of refugees to their homes and withdrawal of Soviet military contingent from our country". "But" he claimed "under American pressure, Pakistan did not reply to Afghan proposal" (Radio Kabul, 6 March).

On his New Afghan Year speech on 22 March Karmal further claimed that DRA had "used necessary initiatives" and that "no principled possibilities on that path in accordance with the national interests of the concerned parties would be spared in future too". He

further claimed that recently the DRA had taken "another initiative which could have no room for pretext to the other side".

2 – ECONOMY

RC Decree

The RC Presidium issued a decree regarding the waiving of the penalties of the land revenues amounting to about 26,000 million Afghanis, resulted from non-payment of the land tax during March 1981 to March 1986. The decree, issued on 20 March on eve of the new Afghan Year, provides that those peasants and land owners who will pay the original amount of the tax outstanding against them in installments during March 1986 to March 1988, would be considered as exempted from payment of the tax penalty.

Communications

Following inauguration of telephone units of Khair Khana Mena and Microrayan of Kabul city, an extension of automatic telephone unit of Shahr-e-Nau area of Kabul city (Capacity: 2,800 lines) was reportedly inaugurated as part of the second project of telecommunications (*KNT*, 16 March).

Land Reforms

During the 11 months of current year more than 3,850 jeribs of land of 530 landowners were reportedly clarified and 1,976 jeribs of surplus lands of landowner distributed as claimed, free of charge to peasants in Paktia province (*KNT*, 12 March).

Agricultural Cooperatives

Reportedly three agricultural cooperatives have been set up in Badakhshan province with an initial capital of 152,600 Afghanis and have mobilized 436 peasants as members (*KNT*, 3 March).

Peasants Cooperative

The foundation stone of the second stage of the trade centre of the Union of Peasant's Cooperatives, costing three million Afghanis was reportedly laid in Pul-e-Charkhi area of Kabul on March 8, 1986 claimed *KNT* the following day.

Housing

Reportedly 14,000 families have become the owners of apartments in Microrayons since the April takeover. Over 80 families repor-

tedly received apartments in March in Kabul (*KNT*, 18 March).

Industry

The Zahir Nazir raisin cleaning factory was reportedly inaugurated on 6 March (*KNT*, 9 March).

The Onyx and Marble Enterprise achieved 42.5 per cent more production than envisaged in the plan during the last nine months, reportedly showing an increase of 40.5 per cent as compared to the same period last year (*KNT*, 5 March).

New Radio Station

A new radio station 'Afghan Ghaz' (the Voice of the Afghans) reportedly started broadcasting daily programmes for four hours from Kabul.

USSR and the Afghan Economy

Reportedly trade between the Soviet Union and the DRA amounted to over 873 million roubles in 1985. Soviet exports to DRA amounted to 550.2 million roubles while the USSR imports from Afghanistan increased by 19 million roubles (compared to the previous year) to reach 323 million, reported *KNT* on 22 March 1986.

Speaking in a meeting held in Moscow to mark the 65th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty on establishing friendly relations, Anahita Ratibzad claimed that "over 200 economic projects in Afghanistan have been built or are being built with the help of the Soviet Union", reported Radio Moscow on 28 February 1986.

3 — YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Kabul University

Reportedly over 6,600 students including 2,240 freshmen are on the rolls in the new academic year in the faculties of the Kabul University. The number of freshmen in the university is claimed to be higher by 1,000 as compared with last year. Faculties of social science, geology, education and arts have been newly established in the framework of the Kabul University; over 400 textbooks of different titles have been printed by the Kabul University in the course of last few years, claimed *KNT* on 6 March.

Literacy Campaign

DYOA claims to have mobilized over 90,000 literacy learners in over 8,400 courses throughout the country, and 145 courses have been

set up by pioneers groups enrolling over 2,000 non-school going children, claimed *KNT* on 11 March 1986.

Youth Club

The Youth Club of Kabul Institute of Pedagogy was inaugurated on 19 March 1986, reported *KNT* on 20 March 1986.

Hospitals

According to reports there were 2,237 hospitals beds in the whole country in 1977 prior to April takeover. The number is claimed to be increased to 4,776. Similarly there were 59 hospitals insufficiently equipped throughout the country whereas today there are 64 well equipped and modern hospitals (*KNT*, 6 March).

4 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Meetings

The PDPA CC Politburo held two periodical sessions in Kabul and discussed/decided the following:—

13 March Session:

- (i) Babrak Karmal's report on participation of the PDPA delegation in the 27th CPSU Congress. The report was reportedly "approved". It also endorsed protocols signed in Moscow with some CPs by the PDPA delegation during its stay in Moscow.
- (ii) Celebration of the 5th founding anniversary of the NFF.

19 March Session:

- (i) *Assessment* of implementation of budget and the socio-economic development plan for 1985-86; and of the function of the State Bank of Afghanistan during the same period.
- (ii) *Approval* of the budget and the socio-economic development plan for 1986-87; and of directives for improving the work of banks in the country.

17th Plenum of the PDPA CC

The 17th Plenum of the PDPA CC reportedly held in Kabul on 27 March approved B. Karmal's report on participation in the 27th CPSU Congress; Michail Gorbachev's remark about Afghanistan in his political report to the 27th CPSU Congress, and 5-year Socio-economic Development Plan of Afghanistan for 1986—1991.

RC Meeting

In a meeting of RC, reportedly held in Kabul, Karmal said, "Today we announce that our goodwill for a political settlement to the problems with Pakistan and Iran has not yet changed". He further claimed that "we support to solve all the relevant problems with our neighbours through constructive political negotiation in a peaceful way" (Radio Kabul, 29 March).

Constitution Commission Meeting

The first meeting of the Constitutional Commission was reportedly held on 24 March 1986 (Radio Moscow, 24 March).

Meeting of Border Forces

A meeting of the Border Forces, reportedly held in Kabul on 4 March and attended, among others, by Aslam Watanyar reportedly took a number of "important decisions" (Radio Kabul, 4 March).

Local Bodies Elections

The second phase of local bodies elections was commenced with holding of LOSPA elections in Helmand, Farah and Baghlan provinces on 2, 3 and 19 March respectively. The elections in the whole country were scheduled to be completed by the end of 1986. During the first phase (11 August 1985 to 22 January 1986), these were reportedly held in Kabul city and 7 provinces (Kabul, Ningarhar, Nimroz, Badakhshan, Kunduz, Balkh and Jauzjan) electing 4,120 members of 281 councils of village to provincial level (*KNT*, 3 March).

Returnees

The Vice of the General Staff of the Afghan Army reportedly claimed in an interview with BNA that over 30,000 people have returned to DRA during the last one year (Radio Moscow, 25 March).

Babrak Karmal addressing the nation on TV/Radio on 20 March, to mark the New Afghan Year 1365 (1986-87), asked the Afghan refugees to avail general amnesty decree and return to their homeland.

Press Conference on Human Rights

A press conference to project the DRA view on the human rights situation in Afghanistan was arranged in Kabul on 12 March. The questions were answered by the following:—

1. Anwar Farzan (*Secretary, RC Presidium*).
2. Karim Shadan (*President, Special Revolutionary Tribunal*).
3. Ghulam Ghaus (*Member, RC*).

4. Daud Kawian (*President, State Committee of BIA*).
5. Nabi Kamiar (*Minister for Public Health*).
6. Abdul Samad Qayumi (*Minister for Education*).
7. Maulvi Abdul Wali Hojat (*Minister for Islamic Affairs and Trusts*).
8. Mohammad Bashir Baghlani (*Minister for Justice*).
9. Lt. Gen. Ghulam Nabi (*Deputy Minister for Nationalities and Tribal Affairs*).

Support to Mujahideen: Kabul's Estimates

Babrak Karmal giving an interview to the weekly *New Times* said that "about 150 centres have been established in Pakistan, Iran and China in which 40 to 50 thousand "dacoits and counter-revolutionary" elements are trained annually to carry out subversive activities". He claimed that the US has during recent years earmarked \$ 7.5 million assistance to continue war; whereas Japan, Saudi Arabia, West Germany and "some international reactionary organisations" also provide \$ 1 million annually with different kinds of military hardware including heavy weapons and rockets" he further claimed.

Similarly Keshtmand in an article published in the Soviet daily *Izvestia* claimed that the "imperialist countries led by United States" have provided \$ 1,500 million to "counter-revolutionaries" from 1980-85. The American Congress through CIA alone has allocated over \$ 300 million, he asserted. During 1986 the US had decided to earmark further \$ 600 million "for expanding subversive activities against Afghanistan", \$ 200 million have been provided by Saudi Arabia, Israel and China; \$ 62 million by Japan, £ 18 million by Britain and \$ 20 million by Germany, he claimed (Radio Kabul, 13 March).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Religion

Mosques: According to Radio Kabul, in the past four years 1,250 million Afghanis have been spent on religious matters, 140 new mosques have been built in the capital and provinces of the country with the expenditure financed from the State budget (Radio Kabul, 8 March).

Hajj: Mr. Abdul Wali Hujjat (minister for Islamic Affairs) claimed that DRA has spent 82,20,00,000 Afghanis in two years on those who proceeded for Hajj (Radio Moscow, 8 March).

Ismailis: Syed Maduk Nadvi (a new member of the RC) reportedly pledged the support of Ismailia sect for the DRA and PDPA saying that

“one and a half million followers of Ismailia faith, previously deprived of most basic rights are now building our worship places with the assistance of the State”. He claimed that the Ismailia Jamaat Khana was built with a capacity of over 5,000 persons in Kabul (Radio Kabul, 12 March).

Imams: According to the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts, 192 mosques in the capital are under state care. In Kabul city alone over 600 Imams and preachers draw a monthly salary of at least 2,000 Afghanis; over 107 million Afghanis have been given as assistance to religious scholars and clergy of the country since 1983, it further claimed. Altogether 3,000 students including girls and boys are engaged in acquiring Islamic education, claimed *KNT* on 17 March.

Jirgas

Uzbek & Turkmen: A joint jirga of the Uzbek and Turkmen nationalities from Jauzjan, Fariab, Balkh and Kunduz provinces was reportedly held in Kabul on 23 March. Addressed by Shah Mohammad Yazmar Turkman (member, RC) and Mohammad Khatib Tagin Uzbek (Deputy Minister for Nationalities and Tribes), this was believed to be the first common jirga of these two nationalities.

Tribal Areas: Radio Kabul claimed holding of jirgas by Mahsud Tribesmen of South Waziristan Agency (1 March), holding of jirgas in Kazha area of North Waziristan (23 March), Utam Khel area of Bajaur Agency (29 March) and different places (like Tera) of Khurram Agency (30 March) in support of PDPA, DRA and in “solidarity” with Shinwar and Afridi Tribesmen of Khyber Agency.

Afridis & Shinwaris: It was claimed that Afridi and Shinwari tribesmen working in Kuwait held a jirga (*KNT*, 1 March). Likewise, it was reported that a “group of” Pushtun tribesmen held a press conference in Geneva on 13 March (*KNT*, 16 March).



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